## Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

April 7, 2014

The Honorable Jeh Johnson U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security U.S. Department of Homeland Security 300 7<sup>th</sup> St. SW Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Secretary Johnson:

We write to learn more about the Department of Homeland Security Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP) and its ability to resolve cases of American travelers who have been unfairly or incorrectly placed on federal watch lists. Watch lists are an important tool to guard against terrorism, but they must strike the right balance with U.S. civil rights and liberties.

We appreciate that the Department of Homeland Security has taken steps to provide redress for innocent Americans who have been placed on watch lists. DHS TRIP makes it easier for travelers to resolve cases of misidentification, such as false-positive matches in which the name of a law-abiding traveler is similar to that of a person who is on a list for good reason. However, beyond cases of misidentification, we are concerned that DHS TRIP provides no effective means of redress for unfair or incorrect designations. We also understand that nearly 24 Americans have been placed on watch lists while traveling abroad, inhibiting their return home. While never charged with a crime, these Americans found themselves temporarily stranded abroad.

Congress established DHS TRIP to provide innocent Americans a mechanism to correct their improper placement on federal watch lists. Thank you for considering the following questions to help us better understand whether the program is fulfilling its mission.

- 1. What is the process when a DHS TRIP application is filed? What other government agencies are involved, and what is their role? How many referrals to them are made, and what are the outcomes?
- 2. In each of the last three years, how many DHS TRIP applications have been filed, and how many resulted in a person's removal from a watch list?
- 3. How many American citizens have submitted DHS TRIP applications while abroad? How were these cases resolved, and how long did each take?
- 4. Does DHS TRIP provide individuals the opportunity to challenge the evidence that led to their designation on a federal watch list? If so, what is the process?
- 5. Does DHS TRIP have the authority itself to remove someone from a watch list?
- 6. What demographic information (nationality, country of origin, age, gender, race) is considered when making the decision to place someone on a watch list? What is the demographic data of DHS TRIP applicants, and of those whose cases are resolved?

Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Keith Ellison Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Maxine Waters Member of Congress

Andre Carson **Member of Congress** 

Donna Edwards Member of Congress

James McDermott Member of Congress

ohn Lewis

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Barbara Lee

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Sloria Negrete McLeod

Member of Congress

Mike Honda

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David Scott Member of Congress

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Bill Pascrell, Jr. Member of Congress Alcee L. Hastings Member of Congress

Tim Ryan Member of Congress

Tony Cárdenas Member of Congress

John Conyers, Jr. Member of Congress

Al Green Member of Congress